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Author(s): Meade, Roger Allen  
Meade, Linda S.

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Klaus Fuchs  
The Second Confession  
R.A. Meade and L.S. Meade, eds.

Despite the wide attention that espionage activities often receive in the press, we actually know very little about those who commit such acts – the spies themselves. Spies often say and write little, preferring anonymity over self-incrimination. Spy hunters also say and write very little, choosing to protect their sources and investigatory means. As a result, we are often left with only a cursory understanding of the people who commit espionage.

During World War II, as many as three persons stationed at Los Alamos committed espionage: Klaus Fuchs, David Greenglass, and Theodore Hall. Fuchs and Greenglass both confessed to spying for the Soviet Union and each served time in prison. Hall did not confess and was never prosecuted. Most of what we know about these three men comes from four biographies – two of Fuchs (Norman Moss: *Klaus Fuchs: the Man who Stole the Atom Bomb* and Robert C. Williams: *Klaus Fuchs: Atom Spy*) and one each of Greenglass (Sam Roberts: *The Brother: The Untold Story of the Rosenberg Case*) and Hall (and Joseph Albright and Marcia Kunstel: *Bombshell: The Secret Story of America's Unknown Atomic Spy Conspiracy*). Fuchs became a communist while a college student in Nazi Germany. Greenglass, a machinist by training, became a spy at the behest of his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, Hall allegedly volunteered to spy for the Soviet Union out of a sense of moral responsibility to make the world a better place.

Fuchs is the most well-known of these three men. Educated in Germany and Great Britain, Fuchs came to the United States as part of the British Mission. At Los Alamos, he worked alongside Hans Bethe in the Theoretical Division, where he was respected as a gifted physicist. After the war, he returned to Great Britain and was instrumental in developing the United Kingdom's atomic energy program. Fuchs came under suspicion when code breakers began reading Soviet intelligence transmissions, now known as the *Venona Transcripts*. In January 1950 he was arrested and later convicted, serving fourteen years in prison. When released, he moved to East Germany. Fuchs died in East Germany on January 28, 1988.

Fuchs' arrest by the British intelligence agency, MI-5, are documented in both biographies along with his confession. What is less well known is that Fuchs made a second confession to the FBI in mid-1950. The FBI, of course, was very interested in Fuchs' espionage activities during World War II. Fuchs' second confession is reprinted verbatim here, in the same format used by the FBI, from a very poor quality transcript was found in the papers of former T-Division Leader Carson Mark. This second confession gives the reader an inside look at the mind and thought processes of an atomic spy.

SAC, NEW YORK

July 26, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

FUCCASE  
ESPIONAGE - R

There are being set forth in this letter the detailed results of the interview of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs in London, England, by Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg and Special Agent Robert J. Lamphere. You will recall that pertinent information obtained during the interview was previously made available to you by teletype as it was received from London by cable.

The interviews of Fuchs, which were all conducted in Wormwood Scrubs Prison in the presence of a representative of the British Security Service, occurred on May 20, 22-27, 30, 31, and June 1 and 2, 1950. The first substantive matter taken up with Dr. Fuchs during the initial interview on May 20, 1950, was the exhibition to him of four photographs of Harry Gold. The first of these photographs was the identification picture of Gold which previously had been shown to Fuchs and rejected. The other three photographs were surveillance photographs of Gold, two of which had been prepared from the motion picture photographs taken by Special Agents of the Philadelphia Office on May 18, 1950. These four photographs were shown to Fuchs, in company with approximately ten or twelve other photographs. Fuchs quickly rejected all other photographs, including the identification picture of Harry Gold, leaving only the three surveillance photographs of Harry Gold. After studying these photographs for some time, Fuchs stated: "I cannot reject them." He, however, did not identify these photographs with any degree of certainty, stating they were not clear enough for an identification, but still maintaining that there was enough similarity so that he could not reject them.

The following description of the American espionage contact was obtained from Fuchs during this interview:

Name	Not known, but may have called his contact by the name of Jack or Joseph
Age	Approximately 35 years
Height	5' 8" or 5'9"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Heavy, broad build
Hair	Dark - does not remember hair line
Eyes	Does not recall
Complexion	Dark

Face	Fairly Broad
Eyeglasses	None
Moustache	No
Speech	No accent, but believes speech could be East U.S. Coast
Marital Status	Believes contact mentioned wife and children
Residence	May have mentioned having lived in Philadelphia. Appeared well acquainted with New York City.
Characteristics	Described contact as being of middle class, with some knowledge of chemistry and engineering. He may have been Jewish. Smoked cigarettes.
Dress	Not recollected clearly, but remembers dark suits and dark overcoat and usually wore hat.

On the morning of Monday, May 22, 1950, motion picture film depicting Harry Gold was shown to Fuchs. These movies were the films taken under surveillance conditions by the Philadelphia Office. Dr. Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of this motion picture film of Harry Gold, and stated at the end of the first viewing, "I cannot be absolutely positive, but I think it is very likely him. There are certain mannerisms I seem to recognize, such as the too obvious way he has of looking around and looking back." A moment or two later, Dr. Fuchs stated, in answer to a question, that there was something that did not quite fit out that might be explained by the passage of time. He then requested a second showing of the film, and it was again projected. At that time Fuchs stated, in answer to a question, that there was nothing in the physical appearance of the man shown which was dissimilar to his recollection of the physical appearance of his American espionage contact. He advised that the countenance of the person in the moving pictures was in a serious vein, and that practically always when he was contacted by his contact, he observed he was in a happier frame of mind, as if he were pleased with the importance of his assignment, and, although not exactly bombastic, this word almost described his pleased countenance and demeanor. The projection machine was then moved further away from the screen in order to enlarge the projection, and at the conclusion of this third projection, Fuchs stated that the identification was "very likely."

On May 24, 1950, shortly after 4:00 P.M., still photographs and motion picture photographs taken of Harry Gold, and which he apparently had posed for, were received during the course of the interview with Fuchs at Wormwood Prison. Fuchs viewed the still photographs of Gold, and after examining them he stated, "Yes, that is my American contact." There was then projected

the motion pictures of Gold, and after viewing them the first time Fuchs said, "That is him, my American contact." Fuchs, on May 20, 1950, wrote the following in his own handwriting on the back of each of two of these photographs: "I identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I knew under the name of Raymond - Klaus Fuchs - 18<sup>th</sup> May 1950." Copies of these photographs have been furnished previously to New York and Philadelphia by letter dated June 6, 1950.

#### BACKGROUND OF FUCHS AS FURNISHED BY HIM

Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs stated that he was born on December 29, 1911, in Russelsheim, Germany. He said that his father, Emil, is presently engaged in a teaching post at the University of Leipzig, Germany. His mother's name was Else Wagner Fuchs. She is now deceased. One sister named Elizabeth was married to an individual by the name of Kittowski, and she committed suicide in about 1938. Fuchs said that it has been reported at one time that her husband, Klaus Kittowski, was dead but that this report was not true, and that he had learned that this individual was presently in the Eastern zone of Germany and was an active Communist. Fuchs' only brother, Gerhard Fuchs, was according to Fuchs, presently living in Davos, Switzerland, and was in a sanatorium there because of a tuberculosis condition.

[  
***Editors' note: A portion of this paragraph was blacked out.***

]Fuchs said that he last saw his brother, Gerhard, in Switzerland in 1947, when he made a trip there in order to do some skiing.

Fuchs' other sister, Kristel Fuchs Heineman, is married to Robert Heineman, and Fuchs stated that he was aware that she was presently in the mental institution in Westboro [sic], Massachusetts. Fuchs was unable to give, in any great deal, the background of his sister Kristel, and was unable to furnish the date of her marriage to Robert Heineman, but roughly calculated this date on the age of the Heineman's oldest child. He stated that Kristel had come to the United States during the 1930's and had attended Swarthmore College, and he believes she also had attended Bryn Mawr.

It is to be noted at this point that Fuchs was questioned as to the Communist background and activities of his immediate family, and he declined to furnish any information at first with respect to this, stating that he did not see that it was pertinent to the purpose of the questioning. He was also

asked as to whether his father, Emil Fuchs, a pastor, knew about his Communist activities in Germany, and whether his father was in sympathy with these activities. He replied that his father had believed in his children doing as they saw fit. Later, during the questioning of Fuchs, he stated that his sister, Kristel Heineman, had been active in underground work in Germany, but that he did not know if she had ever actually been a member of the Communist Party. In speaking of Robert Heineman, Fuchs stated that on one of his first visits to the Heineman home, probably at Christmas 1943, he gained the impression that Robert Heineman was a Communist, or at least was in favor of the Communist philosophy.

Fuchs stated that he was educated at the Universities of Leipzig, Kiel and Berlin, and also had attended Bristol University in England after his arrival there in the Summer of 1933. In 1937, Fuchs took post-graduate work at the University of Edinburgh. He stated that his work under a research scholarship at the University of Edinburgh was interrupted by his internment as an alien in May of 1940. With respect to this internment, Fuchs said that in July, 1940, he was sent from England as an internee to Canada, arriving in Canada in July, 1940, and being interned first at Camp L, which is near Quebec. He was later moved to Camp N, which is near Montreal. Fuchs was returned from Canada in late 1940, and was released in England in January, 1941. He then returned to the University of Edinburgh, and in May, 1941, he moved to Birmingham, England, where he began research work on the Atomic Energy project there under Professor Rudolph Peierls. Fuchs stated that he became a naturalized British citizen in May, 1943.

#### COMMUNITIS AFFILLATIONS AND MOTIVATION

Fuchs stated that he joined the Communist Party of Germany while he was attending the University of Kiel. He said that while at the University of Kiel, he had been the head of a group of German Communist students, and he said that the Nazi students at the University of Kiel knew of his Communist work. He stated that in March, 1933, with the burning of the Reichstag, he realized that it would be necessary for him to stop his active Communist Party work, and he therefore went underground. He traveled to Berlin, and took up studies at the University of Berlin, but a short time later the authorities there learned of his Communist Party affiliations, apparently, according to Fuchs, from the Nazi students at Kiel, and he, therefore, was forced to leave in the University as he was afraid he would be taken into custody. He thereafter, in the Summer of 1933, went to France, and in September, 1933, traveled to England. Fuchs said that while at the University of Bristol he was active on a committee helping the Spanish Republican forces, and Fuchs said that he

regarded this activity as work in behalf of the Communist Party. Fuchs also said that while he was in Bristol he attended some meetings of the Society For Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that he regarded this organization as being a Communist front group. He said that he was not actually a member of this society, but did go to many of the meetings. Fuchs stated that while he was at the University of Edinburgh he organized the sending of propaganda leaflets from Scotland to Germany. He said that this was work in behalf of the German Communist Party.

Fuchs stated that during the period he was in England, from September, 1933, until sometime in 1941, he was aware that there was operating in England an underground section of the German Communist Party. Fuchs said that he was considered to be a member of this section of the German Communist Party, and probably had filled out a biography concerning himself and furnished it to officials of the German Communist Party sometime after his arrival in England, because of the fear of the Party that they might be infiltrated by Nazis. Fuchs also said that he was aware that Jurgen Kuczynski was regarded as the head of the underground section of the German Communist Party during this period.

Fuchs said that all of his espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Union were motivated by his belief in the principles of Communism, and by the same desire which prompted his work in Germany in behalf of the Communist Party there. He said that at various times he had had doubts concerning the position of the Soviet Union in world affairs, mentioning specifically the Russo-German Pact of 1939, but Fuchs said that he was always able to reconcile in his mind the position of the Soviet Union during the period of his espionage activity until he finally broke away from this activity in February or March, 1949.

#### INITIAL ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF FUCHS IN ENGLAND

Fuchs advised that in May, 1941, he accepted employment in Birmingham, England, as a scientist on work with relation to atomic energy research. He said that upon learning the nature of this work he decided to furnish information regarding it to the Soviet Union, and in order to carry out this plan late in the year 1941 he traveled from Birmingham, England, to London, where he made contact with Jurgen Kuczynski, whom he knew to be more or less the leader of the underground German Communist Party in London. Fuchs stated that he previously had been in contact with Kuczynski and knew of his contacts in refugee circles, particularly with German Communists. On his first contact with



Kuczynski, he informed him of his desire to furnish information to the Soviet Union, and Kuczynski made arrangements to have Fuchs recontact him a short time later. This Fuchs did, at which time Kuczynski had made arrangements for Fuchs to establish a clandestine contact with an individual whom Fuchs came to know under the name of Alexander. It is to be noted that Fuchs has identified a photograph of this individual as Simon Davidovich Kramer, who was, in 1942 and until sometime in 1945, the secretary of the Military Attache's [sic] staff at the Soviet Embassy in London.

Fuchs said that he maintained contact with Alexander for a period of approximately one-half year, and that he had only two, or possibly three, meetings with Alexander, one of which took place at the Soviet Embassy in London. At the last meeting Alexander told him that he was to have a new contact, and made arrangements for such a contact. Fuchs believes that Alexander may have mentioned that he was leaving England. During Fuchs' meetings with Alexander, which took place during 1942, he furnished to him written information concerning his work on atomic energy research, including papers which had been prepared by Fuchs in connection with this work.

Fuchs said that his second contact, which had been arranged by Alexander, was with a woman whom he met in Banbury, England. He said that he does not know this woman's name. [

**Editors' note: A portion .....**

] Fuchs remained in contact with this individual until he left England in November, 1943. He delivered to her, in the period from sometime in the middle of 1942 until November, 1943, additional information regarding the work being carried out at Birmingham with relation to atomic energy.

Fuchs stated in answer to questioning that at no time did anyone ever try to recruit him into espionage work, that he sought out the contact on his own initiative, that he never attended any espionage school and he never received any instructions in espionage from anyone at any time, with the possible exception that in his earlier contacts with Alexander, Alexander suggested that he be careful to avoid being followed, that he should use taxicabs and double back in order to throw anyone off the track who might be following him, but he believed this to be too expensive and not so good a method in his own judgment. He preferred to go to a large place like some subway station in London where there was both a lift (elevator) and stairs, and to make contacts in such a place. A suggestion he received in quite general terms also was that when checking on surveillances or trying to ascertain if he was being followed that before looking back he should cross the street and he should go into a deserted place or building, from which

point he would make observations to see if anyone might be following him. Fuchs also said that he did not know the identity of the Soviet Intelligence Service for which he was working, and in fact did know that there was more than one branch of the Soviet Intelligence Service.

He stated that when he first made his contact on his own initiation in early 1942 in England, he made known his availability and readiness to furnish confidential information of a classified type, and also described his occupation which gave him access to classified materials relating to atomic energy research. He furnished information to his contact, Alexander, both orally and in writing concerning atomic energy research which he knew to be classified and confidential, and for the specific purpose of such information being furnished to the Soviet Union as an aid in promoting atomic energy research and development in and for the advantage of the Soviet Union.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTINUING HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE USA

Fuchs stated that in the Summer of 1943 he learned that he was being designated as part of an official British Mission which was to travel to the United States to do work in connection with research on atomic energy. Fuchs said that the Soviet Intelligence Service had nothing to do with his being chosen as part of this British Mission, and that he was chosen because of his knowledge and qualifications as a nuclear scientist. Upon learning of his designation as part of the British Mission, he informed his woman contact of this fact and she subsequently gave him instructions as to how he was to establish contact in the United States. Her instructions were to the effect that Fuchs should, on a designated day and at a specified time, go to a point on the lower East Side of New York City where he would meet an individual who would be wearing gloves and would have an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs was to carry a tennis ball in his hand. Fuchs said that the instructions were to the effect that if contact was not established at the designated date, time and place, a second attempt should be made at a later time. Fuchs did not recall whether this was to be a week or a month later, but said that it was probably one or the other. Fuchs said that there were definite arrangements made as to the passwords which would be exchanged at the meeting, but that he does not recall exactly what these instructions were, but he gave the following as an example of such instructions. The contact would state, "Can you tell me the way to Grand Central Station?" Fuchs would make a reply which would not be entirely responsive, and the contact would in turn make an absurd reply. Thereafter, the regular conversation between the two persons could begin.

He stated he made no written notice whatsoever as to the instructions received, but he did memorize them and retain them in his memory until the meeting was consummated. He advised that it was his intention and understanding that this meeting was for the purpose of establishing an espionage contact in the United States so that he could continue to furnish confidential, restricted information through this contact to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

#### FIRST CONTACT FOR ESPIONAGE PURPOSE IN USA

In keeping with prior instructions, Fuchs advised, he left with members of the British Mission by ship and came to the United States. He landed at Newport News, Virginia, on about December 3, 1943. He proceeded to Washington, D.C., and stayed in Washington at some hotel, the identity of which he does not remember, for one or perhaps two nights. Then he went to New York City. He took up residence promptly at the Taft Hotel. Most of the members of the British Mission were stationed at the Taft Hotel. He did not like the place himself, and soon thereafter he moved. At first it was his estimate that he might have spent the first month after his arrival at the Taft Hotel. Later he concluded this was too long a period, in his estimate. He next moved to the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City. At first he estimated he might have lived there for two or three months before moving, but when it was shown that his next place of residence began on February 1st he agreed that this stay at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel was considerably shorter.

Another member of the British Mission, Mr. Henry S. Arms, left for England and he left a furnished apartment on West 77<sup>th</sup> Street, the exact address he confirmed as being 128 West 77<sup>th</sup> Street. This was a furnished apartment, and he remembers having seen the caretaker and his wife, but he cannot recall their identities. He does not believe they were colored and he stated that his mind is a complete blank as far as their identities are concerned.

After arriving in New York City, Fuchs took up employment as part of the official British Mission which had its offices at 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Fuchs said that the British Mission was working with officials of the Kellex Corporation which was under the control of the Manhattan Engineer District. Fuchs said that the work of the British was with respect to developing the mathematical theory for the building of a chemical plant with regard to the gaseous diffusion process. Fuchs said that one of his immediate contacts in the Kellex Corporation was Manson Benedict, and another individual was named Montrose. Fuchs stated that at Christmas, 1943, he visited the home of his sister, Kristel Heineman, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He then told the story of his first meeting in substances as follows:

In keeping with the specific instructions which had been given to him by his woman espionage contact in or near Banbury, England, he proceeded at the time and on the date indicated to a place on the lower East Side of Manhattan, which he recalls to have been on Henry Street. It was not dark although it was approaching dark at the time, and his recollection was that this was about Christmas, 1943, or at least in December, 1943, or January, 1944. The place for the meeting had been selected by his woman contact near Banbury, England. He believes that it is possible he was living at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel at this time, because he recalls going into a subway station located near the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, and he entertained some apprehension, in fact, concerning this first meeting. He recalls having this apprehension while he was in the subway station near the Barbizon Plaza Hotel getting ready to proceed to his first contact. Since he moved from the Barbizon Plaza Hotel to 128 West 77<sup>th</sup> Street on February 1, 1944, or about that time, he assumes that logically the time of this first meeting was prior to February 1, 1944.

He asked no questions as to how to proceed to Henry Street as he previously had purchased a map and made his own plans for going there. In keeping with the specific instructions, he went to the place on Henry Street which had been previously designated and described to him in England. He stated that the full, detailed instructions which had been given to him in England were carried out. The contact was made on Henry Street, and the contact was wearing gloves and carrying an additional pair of gloves in his hands. Fuchs, on the other hand, had a tennis ball in his own hand, as per instructions. His contact came up to him and furnished his name as "Raymond." Fuchs furnished his own name. "Raymond" stated that he was pleased to meet Fuchs. He indicated he had been expecting him and he stated definitely that he was pleased to have been selected for such an important assignment.

He stated that no information was delivered to "Raymond," his contact, during this first meeting. It was his usual practice in England, and he followed it in this instance, in making contacts not to take anything in writing with him at the first meeting. He told "Raymond," in answer to questions, where he was living and where he was working. They also arranged to hold another meeting in the immediate future. He discussed with "Raymond" his plans. He also discussed with him orally some of the officials for whom he was working and told him where, in fact, he was working at the time. "Raymond" specifically suggested that at future meetings Fuchs make sure that he was not being followed. The attitude of "Raymond" at all times was that of an inferior. At this first meeting Fuchs believes that he made a

statement to "Raymond" about atomic energy, and he knows that the words "atomic energy" and "atomic bomb" were both mentioned, and "Raymond" must have known about them as he did not ask any questions of interpretation or explanation. He also believes that the comparative strength of an atom bomb was also mentioned at this first meeting, or it could have been at some subsequent meeting held soon thereafter.

Fuchs estimated this first meeting lasted about twenty minutes. They walked together during the course of the meeting in the general area where the first contact was made. Fuchs remembers that on one occasion he and "Raymond" did go together to a restaurant somewhere in New York -- it could have been on the occasion of this first meeting, although he does not remember this to be so.

In answer to a specific question as to whether the first meeting could have been in February or March, 1944, Fuchs stated that he felt reasonably sure that it was earlier than these dates, and that it was during the period when he was at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel. Fuchs was asked as to whether there was a playground nearby the point of the first meeting, and he said he could not recall this, but he did recall a row of flats (apartments or apartment buildings) in the immediate vicinity.

Fuchs stated he was motivated in keeping this initial meeting with "Raymond" in New York by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. He said he considered "Raymond's" status as that of an agent intermediary acting for and in behalf of the Soviet Union, in keeping with the plans which had been initiated in England and which first meeting he was carrying out in keeping with instructions which he received in England.

#### SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS FOR ESPIONAGE PURPOSES IN NEW YORK CITY

Between December, 1943, and August 1944, Fuchs stated that, in addition to this first meeting above-described, which he had with "Raymond," whom he identified from a photograph as Harry Gold, there were held four or five meetings, maybe as many as seven meetings, all told in the City of New York with "Raymond."

At that time he was working with the Kellex Company as a Consultant. The work by this company was being done independently, but under the over-all

control from a security standpoint of the Manhattan Engineer District. The office where he was employed as Consultant was on Wall Street at a place where there were three entrances to the building. His work and the work that he was concerned with was that of developing mathematical theories to furnish to the Kellogg Company with principles as to what could go on in the gaseous diffusion process with questions of tolerances and the over-all problems of gaseous diffusion. He further advised that he was concerned with working plans with the size of a plant necessary for employment of the gaseous diffusion process, although not with the size of the labor force that might be required. During this period he and other British scientists were working on a series of papers identified as the MSN series. The number that had been written prior to the time of his departure to Los Alamos in August, 1944, was about nineteen. Approximately thirteen of this series were written by Fuchs himself. Others participating in the production of this series were Peierls, his immediate superior, Skyrme, and one of the group papers was written by [?] in England. This MSN series was known as primary papers containing matters of principles and all of those when prepared and all of those which he delivered to his espionage contact, "Raymond," were at the time of their delivery classified data.

Fuchs advised that, in addition to the first meeting which he had with "Raymond" (Harry Gold), there were additional meetings, the sequence of which he could not remember and many of the details he could not remember definitely, but he described these meetings in general as follows:

One meeting which Fuchs had with "Raymond" occurred in Manhattan near one of the middle bridges which he identified by a map as the Queensboro Bridge. The meeting occurred on the street corner very close to the bridge in which he would consider anything but an exclusive area. He remembers that during this contact he and "Raymond" relaxed underneath the bridge approach and from the description of the area, it was concluded that this probably was on First Avenue and not on Dutton Place. This meeting was held after dark as were most of the other meetings held in New York. This meeting occurred in the early part of 1944.

Another meeting between Fuchs and Raymond occurred just outside a subway station near Central Park and he believes this would be the "Museum" subway stop on the west side of Central Park West. In this instance Fuchs stated that he designated the place of contact because it was reasonably near his own place of residence on West 77<sup>th</sup> Street, but it was the usual rule for "Raymond" to designate the place for contact. At this meeting arrangements were also made for subsequent meeting between "Raymond" and Fuchs.

Another meeting held in the early part of 1944 was in the Bronx near a moving picture theater. From an examination of a map, Fuchs concluded that this meeting was held on Grand Concourse near 189th Street or 181st Street, at least in this general vicinity. In a subsequent discussion of the meeting in the Bronx he stated that the words "Fordham University" struck a familiar cord and it could be possible that the meeting was held near Fordham. However, he stated that this meeting, as were practically all of his meetings with "Raymond," was of short duration and not likely to be of one-hour length either here or at any other place in New York. He believes that when he kept this appointment in the Bronx with "Raymond" he very likely went there by subway, and that at this meeting as in all other meetings held in New York there was an agreement and arrangement made for a subsequent meeting. They also had an understanding that, in the event they failed to make contact at any of the meetings arranged, they would meet at exactly the same hour either one week or two weeks later.

He described another meeting as having been held in the Borough of Queens. He estimated that when he rode the subway from Manhattan into Queens that this meeting was at a place approximately twenty minutes after entering the Borough of Queens after crossing the East River. He recalls having looked at a map before proceeding to this Queens meeting and he remembers noticing that the direction he would have taken would be in the general direction of an airport. He also recalls that the subway train on which he was riding left the underground and became an elevated prior to the time when he left the train for this particular meeting. At this point Fuchs was shown a copy of Haratrom's map of Queens, New York, and after studying it he reached the conclusion that the general area in which the meeting was held is the area described on the map as "Jackson Heights." He, with his finger, made a circular motion describing the area which is bounded by Flushing Bay, Laguardia [sic] Airport, St. Michael's Cemetery, Woodside, Elmhurst and Corona. He was unable to identify the subway or elevated stop or any of the streets by name since he stated he could not recollect the specific place, but could remember only the general area.

As best he can recollect, he had with him on this occasion a package of papers which had been written in longhand and which contained classified information about their work on the Atomic Energy project and, although he at times carried rolled up papers in his hands, he preferred to carry the rolled up paper in his pocket which he probably did on this occasion. His recollection is that the papers which were passed by him to Raymond and which were written in longhand by him, contained classified, highly confidential inform-

ation with reference to his work under the general over-all security control of the Manhattan Engineer District. Although he stated he did not recollect specifically that any of the MSN papers were passed at this meeting, he did recollect to the best of his belief that two or more MSN papers were passed to "Raymond" by him at each of the approximately five meetings held after the first meeting.

There was one other meeting which was arranged to be held in Brooklyn. Following an examination of a map of Brooklyn, he believed that this meeting was to be held in the general vicinity of [?] Hall, although it might have been held at the intersection of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue extension. This planned meeting was unsuccessful. Fuchs stated he arrived at the designated place and he recalls that there were some large public-looking buildings in the vicinity and the traffic was heavy. He stated that at all of the meetings held with "Raymond," either in New York City or elsewhere, he observed no one who seemed to know "Raymond" and he had no one accompanying him at these meetings.

He is of the opinion that following the very first meeting described in the preceding section of this report that written confidential and classified information was delivered by him to his contact, "Raymond." He advised that there would have been no occasion for any meeting except to deliver written information since the knowledge and background of "Raymond" was insufficient to enable him to understand technical details and his lack of scientific knowledge of the type necessary to understand the problems on which Fuchs was working would have made it very unlikely that he would have arranged any meeting with "Raymond" after the first for any purpose other than to deliver information in writing to him.

As for information furnished in the City of New York at the above-described meetings, Fuchs stated that he personally prepared about thirteen of the MSN documents. He would first prepare a draft in longhand. On some occasions they would be sent to his immediate superior, Peierls, for reading, and then, in turn, would be routed for duplication. In some instances, however, Fuchs, after preparing the rough draft, would route this rough draft which he prepared directly for duplication. In all instances when Fuchs prepared the draft a proof copy and the original draft would be returned by the duplicating staff to Fuchs. Each of the duplicated copies was numbered for control and security purposes due to the highly confidential character of the documents. Fuchs would then personally retain the original draft which he had written in longhand and then he subsequently personally furnished all of



his own longhand drafts of his own composition directly to the individual known to him as "Raymond," with the intention that he would serve as an intermediary in transmitting these secret documents to the Soviet Union and for the benefit of that country. The documents which he delivered were sometimes folded and other times were rolled up. Sometimes they were carried in his hand, but most of the time he would carry them in his pocket and he delivered these papers secretly, usually after dark, at the meeting which he had made by prearrangement with Raymond during the period from December, 1943, to August, 1944. The information which he furnished, Fuchs stated, had come to his knowledge by virtue of his official employment on the Atomic Energy project under the over-all control of Manhattan Engineer District.

During these contacts in New York City, as above-described, Fuchs stated that he furnished in writing information concerning the principles on the development of the mathematical theory, information concerning tolerances, the gaseous diffusion process, working plans, the size of a plant, and the approximately thirteen of the MSN series which he had prepared personally.

He furnished in writing also from time to time in New York, as he received it, information as to the over-all and general effort and activities in connection with his own work relative to the production of fissionable material and its potential use as an explosive in the war effort and general information about members and their composition and, although he did not know the technical details at that time the general information concerning members and their composition which he did furnish was of a highly confidential type.

While in New York, he furnished information orally concerning the manpower employed by Kellex and the nature of the work being performed by the British Mission and all that he knew concerning personnel and general activities in the Manhattan Engineer District. He also advised orally that there was a plan for the building of a large plant somewhere in the southeastern part of the United States, which would employ both the gaseous diffusion and electromagnetic processes. He stated that this plant was later constructed at Oak Ridge although he did not know while in New York the specific location. He furnished orally the identity of the officers and the high-ranking scientists who were employed by Kellex and those that he knew who were employed at Manhattan Engineer District at New York. He also discussed some of the personnel orally. At those meetings "Raymond" (Gold) never took notes. Highly technical information was not furnished orally due to "Raymond's" inability to understand.

As best as he can recollect, Fuchs stated he only missed one pre-arranged contact with "Raymond" in New York and at each of the meetings actually held in New York arrangements were made between him and Raymond for a subsequent meeting.

He stated that the only time he and "Raymond" traveled together in New York City was on one occasion only when both got in a cab and went to a restaurant at some place which he does not recall.

At the last actual meeting which he held in New York with "Raymond," Fuchs stated he believed he told "Raymond" he was about to be transferred either to England or to Los Alamos and that, in the event he desired to get in touch with Fuchs, "Raymond" could contact his sister, Mrs. Kristel Heineman, whose address on 144 Lakeview Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Fuchs furnished to "Raymond" at that time. He stated that he did not like to bring his sister's name into this matter, but since she was in no way being involved in his espionage activities, he decided it was the best way to permit a renewal of the contact in the event it were lost. Fuchs stated that sometime subsequent to this meeting he traveled to Washington, D.C., where he conferred with Sir James Chadwick, a representative of the British Mission. At this meeting with Sir James Chadwick, Fuchs learned that he was to be transferred to Los Alamos and would, therefore, not be going back to England. Prior to actually leaving for Los Alamos, Fuchs made a trip from New York City to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he saw his sister. At this time Fuchs informed his sister that she might be contacted by an individual which Fuchs designated by some name which he does not now recall, but which name may have been Joseph or Jack. Fuchs told her that this individual would say at the time of meeting that he brought "greetings from Karl." These arrangements had previously been agreed upon between Fuchs and "Raymond." Kristel Heineman, when contacted by Fuchs in this regard, was agreeable to being so contacted.

Fuchs was asked if, during the period he was in New York, he could have told his contact that he was going to Mexico instead of New Mexico. Fuchs stated that he was sure that he had not stated that it was Mexico insomuch as he had no intention of going to Mexico in connection with any Atomic Energy work. Fuchs also stated that he believed that he gave his apartment address of 126 West 77<sup>th</sup> Street, New York City, to "Raymond" at the next meeting following his moving to that address.

#### FUCHS' TRANSFER TO LOS ALAMOS

As set forth in the preceding section, it was definitely decided in the meeting Fuchs had with Sir James Chadwick in Washington, D.C., in July, 1944, that Fuchs would be transferred to Los Alamos to work on the Atomic Energy project there rather than returned to England. In accord with this, Fuchs traveled to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he arrived on about August 14, 1944, and where he worked as a physicist in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory. While Fuchs was still an employee of the British Mission he was at Los Alamos, working under the over-all control of MED. He was working on confidential and classified research and was, through his employment in the Theoretical Division, given access to practically all of the information with respect to the plans for the detonation of a plutonium bomb. He learned of the contemplated use of the implosion theory in such a detonation and began work on various aspects of such a detonation, including the Lens System, various implosion designs, the theory of the jets in connection with implosion, and similar confidential work as an expert physicist. At Los Alamos he was assigned a room in a dormitory in the restricted area.

#### ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, FEBRUARY, 1945.

As stated, Fuchs was transferred to Los Alamos in August, 1944. He advised that the German Communist Party would likely have information on all the members of his family. He, Fuchs, did personally belong to the branch of the German Communist Party in England after he came to London. It is quite likely that he furnished biographical information concerning his sister, then residing in the United States, to this underground Communist movement in England. He never furnished any biographical data on any other American. Thus, it was hardly necessary for him to mention his sister and her address; although it was suggested that his sister be used as a contact, he does not know for sure whether he made this suggestion or whether it was made by someone else. He did not like to use his sister's home as a contact place, but did agree to it since it did not involve her, but if she did suspect anything she would think it was in connection with Communist Party work.

Fuchs stated he visited his sister in Cambridge in February, 1945. He had planned at first to visit her at Christmas, 1944, but this trip was cancelled. It is probable that he wrote to his sister that he would visit her later in February, 1945, since this was about the time of the birthday of one of his sister's children. While he was visiting his sister in February, 1945,

his sister, Kristel Heineman, told Fuchs that his contact (he believes the name "Joseph" or "Jack" was used) had visited her and she had told this contact that Fuchs was coming in February, 1945. He also advised on another occasion that it was possible that his sister had written to him at Los Alamos, advising that "Joseph" had called. A contact, "Raymond," (later identified as Harry Gold) did visit his sister's home while Fuchs was there in February, 1945. He did not like this meeting to be in his sister's home, but he accepted it. No espionage matters were ever discussed in the presence of his sister. The contact, "Raymond," came the door and probably asked for Fuchs, and when he was informed that the contact was there he called down from upstairs for "Raymond" to come up to Fuchs' bedroom. His sister may have been there in the bedroom with them for a minute or so. He does not recall this as being so, however, nor does he recall telling his sister to leave - although he probably would have done so had she been there. He does not recall that Robert Heineman was there at any time while "Raymond" was present. He believes that in the home at the time "Raymond" was there were his sister, possibly her children, and Fuchs. The call was made in the latter part of the forenoon and lasted for ten minutes, or perhaps some longer period of time, but "Raymond" did not stay for lunch. He recalls that his sister told him that on a previous visit of the contact to the sister's home, the contact, "Raymond," had brought some chocolates for the children, although he does not remember a book having been mentioned.

The conversation which took place between Fuchs and "Raymond" in Fuchs' bedroom at his sister's, Kristel Heineman's, home in Cambridge, covered the following matter:

Arrangement for a meeting in Boston within a day or two;

The contact requested the information of an up-to-date type and Fuchs told him that he would prepare notes on the detailed principles of the atom bomb construction for delivery to him at Boston;

Arrangements were made for the meeting in Boston at a specific place, time and date;

During this meeting at Kristel Heineman's home, Fuchs gave Raymond" a yellow city street map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was used as a basis for planning a subsequent meeting there in June. Fuchs stated he personally brought the map with him from Los Alamos for the purpose of arranging this subsequent meeting in Santa Fe. It is to be noted that Fuchs was shown a map of the City of Santa Fe,

New Mexico, issued by the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, and he stated that it was exactly the same type of map which he had furnished to "Raymond" at the Heineman home in February, 1945. Due to the fact that "Raymond" was employed somewhere on a regular basis and had difficulty in arranging to get away, it was "Raymond" who selected the time for the meeting. The meeting was to be held on Alameda Street, which runs alongside the river and "Raymond" was to be walking on this street in the vicinity of trees and park benches, and Fuchs was to pick him up in a car there.

Fuchs stated he then, in Kristel Heineman's home, prepared a paper which was the first really detailed paper he had prepared concerning atom bomb construction. He later stated that he had no physical recollection, however, of preparing the paper, or in which room it was prepared, or if he actually sat down at a desk and prepared it. He stated, however, that he did not bring any papers with him from Los Alamos. Thus, it was logical to assume that he prepared them at his sister's home.

His contact, "Raymond," never spoke of his contacts in any way, never referred to them as "he," "she," "they" or "my people." He indicated at no time any personal interest in the information that was being furnished. Fuchs does not recall whether Cozstantin Lafezence [?] came in while the contact was there, but Fuchs knows that he did not want "Raymond" to stay long and he more or less pushed him out in order to terminate the meeting. There was no indication during this conversation that "Raymond" had tried to reach him in the meantime, mails had not been used, he had no message through any other channel - although his sister had written him, he believes, that "Joseph" had been in. The letters from his sister were in English.

While he was at the Heineman home he recalls that Wendell Furry came to the house on a visit. He remembers no telephone calls or telephone numbers having been left in any way for him to make use of in making a contact. He does not remember the telephone number Academy 2-7877. He does not remember the name J. or Jerome Kaplun or Kaploun. He would not say with positiveness that this number had not been left, but that it would have been a most unusual thing and that he has no recollection of it whatsoever. He stated he positively did not visit his sister in Cambridge at Christmas, 1944. During this meeting in his sister's home he stated he recalls that "Raymond" offered him some money. He does not recall the specific amount - whether it was \$800 or \$1500, but he refused the offer as he was not interested in accepting any money for what he had been doing.

Fuchs stated that he had expected to be contacted at the Heineman home in February, 1945, by "Raymond" in view of the fact that he had, at his last meeting with "Raymond" in New York City, prior to going to Los Alamos, informed "Raymond" that contact could be established if necessary through his sister, Kristel, and Fuchs also stated that he was aware that "Raymond" had called at the Heineman home prior to his visit there.

#### ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, FEBRUARY, 1945

Fuchs stated that in keeping with the specific arrangements made while he was meeting with "Raymond" in Kristel Heineman's home a day or so previously, he, Fuchs, met "Raymond" in Boston, Massachusetts. This was in February, 1945, just a day or two after the meeting in his sister's home. He remembered that the meeting was held at a place close to the river, near a large, public building on a street which was not particularly wide. He was uncertain, after examining a map, however, he believed it was in the general area near North Station. At this meeting in Boston no oral information was furnished to "Raymond" by Fuchs, because he knew "Raymond" would not understand any oral, confidential information of a technical nature. Information, however, was furnished in writing. It is his estimate that a written, longhand document containing information known to him to be classified and highly confidential, was prepared on six or more pages, in English, and the document itself was concerned mostly with matters of principle and was written in such a manner that a physicist could understand it, although "Raymond," he felt sure, could not.

Fuchs was, in the earlier interviews, specific and positive about the meeting being held in Boston. Along toward the concluding interviews he was informed that Gold, in his confession, had indicated that this written document was passed at Cambridge in his sister's home, and he stated that he frankly had no physical recollection of the meeting in Boston, but he does recall having papers with him in his possession at Boston for the purpose of delivering them to Gold, and it is his recollection that the papers were prepared in his sister's home, after the contact in February, 1945, for, since he brought no papers with him from Los Alamos, he had no papers ready for delivery when Raymond arrived at his sister's home, so his best recollection, based on logical reconstruction, was that he prepared the papers at his sister's home and did deliver them at Boston within a few days thereafter. It is noted

that in giving a signed statement Fuchs stated that the arrangements made in his sister's home for the meeting in Boston, and for the preparation of his papers, were made without the knowledge of his sister or her husband, that they were not present during the discussion he had with "Raymond" and they had no knowledge of the purpose of the discussion. Under prolonged and continuous questioning concerning the meeting in Boston, Fuchs' position changed from that of positiveness (sic) - even giving, as above shown, the physical location of the meeting, to one of a rather nebulous type when he stated he had no physical recollection of the meeting in Boston.

#### THE FIRST SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN JUNE, 1945

In keeping with arrangements which had been made in the home of Fuchs' sister (Kristel Heineman) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in February, 1945, Fuchs stated that he would meet his contact "Raymond" in Santa Fe in June, 1945. He had shown "Raymond" on a map where they would meet; and they did meet at the place indicated on Alameda Street, where it lies alongside the river, and between Castillo Street and Delgado Street, where there are trees and benches adjacent to the street. After they met, Fuchs went after his car which he was using, and he then picked up his contact "Raymond," and together they drove across the river bridge and turned left into a lane which terminated at a gate. They stopped the car, sat in the car, and talked together at this deserted spot.

While there in the car, Fuchs delivered in writing as much information of an up-to-date type as he had concerning the A-Bomb. He also informed "Raymond" of the fact that a test explosion was soon to be held in July at Alamogordo, and he also furnished additional information at this time which he possessed concerning implosion. He gave in writing a description of the plutonium bomb which was soon to be tested. He furnished more information that had heretofore been furnished concerning the ignition of the bomb, although this ignition system had not yet been completed. He furnished in writing the principles of IBM calculations, the methods of calculating efficiency and the results of the efficiency calculations. He stated that as best he recalls, his estimates as to the calculated efficiency ran from a small percentage to as high as [?]% which he subsequently recalled in comparing it with the actual results of efficiency tests of the [.....**Portions of text crossed out**

]. He also furnished in writing information concerning the size of the bomb, and the plans to use the bomb against Japan if it were found effective in the test. He knew that work was going on on the gun but he knew very little about it. He probably referred to it in his written

communication. He prepared a sketch of the bomb and its components with important dimensions indicated, and he drew a simulated sketch covering a period of about ten minutes, which as best he could recall was similar to the sort of sketch he turned over to "Raymond" at this meeting. He also furnished information as to the type of core, a description of the initiator and details as to the tamper.

Orally at this meeting while in the car, Fuchs advised that he furnished the name of the types of explosives to be used in the bomb, the approximate site of the Trinity test which was soon to be made, and that the A-Bomb, according to calculations, would be vastly greater in its explosive force than large quantities of TNT. He furnished, in fact, a specific figure to establish a comparison.

He stated that his paper was written in longhand, and in its preparation prior to the time when he left Los Alamos, he consulted official classified documents at Los Alamos in preparing the longhand data which he delivered to his espionage contact "Raymond." He remembers specifically that he examined official documents to obtain information concerning the special method of detonation, the IBM calculations and the result of the efficiency calculations. He stated that "Raymond" (now identified as Gold) told him on this trip that he had had trouble getting there due to his difficulty in getting away from his regular employment. Fuchs stated it is quite likely that he made notes in a diary he was then maintaining as to the dates of his contacts, but he is not sure that he made a note as to the date of this particular meeting. His diary, he stated, had long since been destroyed.

#### SECOND SANTA FE ESPIONAGE CONTACT IN SEPTEMBER, 1945

Fuchs stated that at first he lived in Los Alamos on the reservation in the dormitory, and some time later he moved to what was known as "The Big House." During this time, he was still engaged as a physicist on A-Bomb research work in the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos under the over-all control of MED.

At the meeting held in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, arrangements were made for a second meeting in the fall of the same year at Santa Fe, the date, time and place of the meeting were fixed in this initial Santa Fe meeting. The date of the second meeting at Santa Fe was probably September, 1945, as he recalls that it was prior to the time when he went to Mexico City with Dr. Peierls and others in November, 1945. The specific date he does not now



recall, but it was probably on one of his days off. They were allowed shopping days without annual leave being charged, and he believes it was on one of those shopping day. He recalls that at first in Los Alamos they worked for six days a week, and subsequently for five days a week. He is quite sure that this meeting in September, 1945, was not on Sunday.

He received no indication from his contact "Raymond" (Harry Gold) as to how "Raymond" had travelled to Santa Fe, but it must have been by train. He believes that Raymond indicated he was going to return via Albuquerque, and he recalls that after their meeting had terminated, he let Raymond out of the car at a point fairly close to the bus station.

He met "Raymond," as per the agreement made during the previous June, as he was walking along Bishops Lodge Road, he believes between Hillside Avenue and Kearney Avenue. Fuchs believes that he picked "Raymond" up in his car and they drove on out Bishops Lodge Road to a lonely place where the car was stopped and a discussion was held.

During this discussion no arrangements were made for another meeting between Fuchs and "Raymond" in the United States, first, because "Raymond" felt that he would be unable to make arrangements to get away from his job, and second, because Fuchs had heard intimations that he might go back to England in January, 1946.

During this conversation in this instance between Fuchs and "Raymond," they did make arrangements for a meeting between Fuchs and another espionage contact to serve as an intermediary in transmitting information to the Soviet Union, and this meeting was to be held in London. Fuchs stated he selected the place for the meeting at Fermington Crescent, which is the name of an underground (subway) station in London. This station is large, about 150 yards in length, and there is a lift (elevator) and stairs. Fuchs stated that according to these arrangement he was to have a copy of Life Magazine with him, and his new contact was to have a bundle of several books with a cord tied around them. Some passwords, which he does not now recall, were to be used. The date of the month and the specific hour of the day was fixed with a recontact to be made if the first attempt to meet failed, and the recontact was to be at the same time and on the same day of the month either one month or two months later. (Fuchs advised that these plans which they made for the meeting never were consummated due to the fact that he read about the Canadian spy expose, and he made other arrangements on his own initiative.) It was necessary, Fuchs said, for him to designate the place in London where they were to meet since "Raymond" (Gold) was not acquainted with London.

Fuchs stated that no plans were made for any further contacts at his sister's home or anywhere else in the United States, not even in the event an emergency arose. He advised that he remained in Los Alamos until June, 1946, and from the date of the September, 1945, meeting with "Raymond" until he left Los Alamos in June, 1946, for England, no contact were made with "Raymond," and no consideration was given to a subsequent meeting in the United States because he did not know how he could arrange it, and he doubted if there was even any consideration given to the possibility of such a meeting at that time. Fuchs stated that he left Los Alamos and went to see his sister at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the last day of June, 1946.

He stated that when he left Los Alamos to keep this second meeting in September, 1945, with "Raymond," he drove his car while en route off the side of the road in a desert between Los Alamos and Santa Fe, and there wrote a paper in longhand based on information which he retained in his memory. He said "I had enough in my head to do this." He turned this paper which he prepared over to "Raymond" as an espionage contact, with the full intention and purpose that it would be transmitted through "Raymond" to and for the benefit of the Soviet Union and its atomic energy research and construction programs. He does not believe that his report contained any information as to the results of the Japanese explosions, because he believes that Dr. Penny's report concerning this was later prepared.

Fuchs stated he was about twenty miles from the A-Bomb fission trial at Alamogordo, i.e., the "Trinity test," and he viewed the results that were observable from this position. At Los Alamos, his work was concerned with figuring out where things might go wrong in the bomb design, and later at Los Alamos he worked on blast waves, specifically the tail end of the blast waves. Only so far as it entered into the interpretation of experimental results did he know of the effect that the bomb would have on human life. He furnished to "Raymond," he stated, whatever he knew.

VISITS BY FUCHS AWAY FROM PLACES OF  
REGULAR ASSIGNMENT WHILE IN THE USA

Fuchs advised that after his arrival in the United States in December, 1943, he was assigned as a part of the British Mission which had offices at 43 \_\_\_ Place, New York City, and which was working under the over-all control of the Manhattan Engineer District. His first trip away from New York City after this assignment was when he went to visit his sister, Kristel Heineman, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during Christmas, 1943.

In the Spring of 1944 (actually May 29 and 30, 1944) Fuchs made a trip to Montreal, Canada, for a conference with Canadian scientists, and he stated that the purpose of this trip was to accompany Professor Peierls who had found it necessary to go to Canada to discuss atomic problems. Fuchs was unable to remember the names of the scientists contacted there except for the names of Baleman and Kowarski. He said that he traveled to Canada by air and also returned to New York City by plane. Fuchs said that this trip had no direct connection with any espionage engaged in [or] by him. Fuchs also visited his sister during the Spring of 1944 on several occasions. He stated that they were probably at one-month intervals, and he believes that he went there at the time of a birthday anniversary occurring in May, 1944. He also made a trip to see his sister shortly before he left for Los Alamos in August, 1944.

In July, 1944, Fuchs recalled that he traveled to Washington, D.C., where he conferred with Sir James Chadwick, the British Atomic Energy representative, and at that time a definite decision was made that he was to go to Los Alamos rather than return to England.

After Fuchs arrived in Los Alamos in August, 1944, he remained there until February, 1945. This was his first trip off the restricted reservation area.

Fuchs also recalled that on one occasion, while at Los Alamos, he made a trip in an Army bomber to Washington, D.C., for conference, returning to Los Alamos also in an Army plane. He does not remember the exact date of this trip, but the purpose of it was in connection with his official work.

During November, 1945, Fuchs left Los Alamos to go to Montreal, Canada, for work for the British Ministry of Supply who were attempting to engage people for work at Harwell, England. He was supposed to meet the particular individual whom he was to contact there in Chicago, but because of his planned vacation in Mexico he traveled to Montreal, Canada, to make this contact.

Fuchs, following this conference, returned to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he met Dr. and Mrs. Peierls and Mrs. Edward Teller, and they then traveled to Mexico City on a short holiday. They returned from Mexico City to Los Alamos in early December, 1945. Fuchs stated that this trip by the group to Mexico City was in no way connected with his espionage activities. During June, 1946, Fuchs left Los Alamos permanently, being transferred back

to England. At that time he traveled to Washington, D.C., and he believes that he recalls staying at the Hotel Sheraton. He then traveled to his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and made a trip from there in company with his sister, Kristel, to Schenectady, New York, where he was in contact with Hans A. Bethe.

Fuchs was questioned with regard to the purpose of this trip and he stated that Bethe had been connected with the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, and he had desired to talk to him prior to going back to England. He took his sister with him on this trip in order to get her away from her home and children, and to give her a little outing. Fuchs believed they traveled at least part of the way by plane in order that she might have this experience. Fuchs said that this trip was not connected with his espionage activity.

#### FUCHS' SUBSEQUENT ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND

Fuchs advised that in September, 1945, in Los Alamos his contact, "Raymond," gave him instructions for the carrying out of a meeting in England in view of the fact that Fuchs at that time believed that he would be returning to England around the first of the year, 1946. Fuchs himself actually designated the meeting place in view of the fact that "Raymond" did not know anything about England. Fuchs was to carry a copy of Life at this meeting and his contact was to have a bundle of books; actually Fuchs never utilized this method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service in England because of the exposures which had been made public in connection with the Soviet Intelligence network in Canada. He, after his return to Harwell, England, in July, 1946, saw certain excerpts there regarding the espionage activities of Alan Nunn May, the British scientist, and this made him fearful of utilizing the contact although he did not actually believe he would be involved because he had not engaged in espionage in Canada.

Late in 1946 he decided to utilize some other method of reestablishing contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service and he therefore decided to attempt to recontact Jurgen Kuczynski, but learned that Kuczynski had returned to Germany. He, therefore, contacted Johanna Klopstech whom he knew to be active in connection with an underground section of the German Communist Party and Fuchs stated he had known her prior to the time that he went to the United States. He contacted her at her home and told her that he had "lost contact." He asked her to get in contact with whoever had taken Kuczynski's place in England and give them a message but he did not explain further. A week or so

later he contacted Johanna Klopstech just outside or inside the gate at Hampton Court and she at that time gave him instructions as to how he would reestablish contact for espionage purposes. This included a password and recognition signals and the contact was to have a red book in his hand while Fuchs was to carry a copy of "Tribune." They were to meet at the Nagshead Pub in [?], London, England, and the recognition signals included the contact making some remark concerning a drink and Fuchs making the suitable reply. Fuchs believed that early in 1947 he actually reestablished contact with an individual, whose name he did not know, at the Nagshead Pub and at the first meeting with this man nothing was passed. The new espionage contact reprimanded Fuchs for utilizing Johanna Klopstech, a Communist, in reestablishing contact with the Soviet Espionage Services. From early 1947 until February or March of 1949 Fuchs carried out approximately six contacts with this new espionage superior and the contacts were spaced at approximately two-month intervals; however, Fuchs says the he missed a large number of these contacts. He said that there were two points for the meeting places after the first meeting and that they alternated between the two spots, one of them being at the Spotted Horse Pub on High Street in London, England, and the other was outside of an underground station in Kew Gardens, London, England. Fuchs said that he believed that he only delivered one or two actual reports to this contact which he had taken from his official position in connection with the Atomic Energy Research Plant at Harwell, England.

Fuchs said that in delivering material to this espionage contact, the individual would usually disappear for a few minutes and then come back, which indicated to Fuchs that he was passing on the reports to someone else. Fuchs said that in meeting this individual in pubs, he would usually [?] in and sit down and order his drink and a short time later he would see the contact in the pub and Fuchs would wait until the man then left and would shortly thereafter follow him out on the street where the contact would be actually established.

Fuchs said that in either 1947 or 1948 he accepted one hundred pounds in English money from his contact. Fuchs said that he was motivated in doing this by the fact that security precautions had been tighten up after the exposures in Canada and he felt that in accepting this money he was more or less assuring his contact of his loyalty. Fuchs also said that he may have accepted a pound or two in English money at various other times in order to meet his expenses for travel, but that he did not accept any presents or gifts.

Fuchs stated that in 1948 it was suggested to him that he contact an individual by the name of Bukhonlion at 2 Rue Adolpho Baratholdl in Paris, France. He was told that this individual would be able to place him in contact with someone who would be able more fully to understand scientific terms. Fuchs said that he never reestablished contact with Bukhonlion (actually Vassili V. Seukhelimo) in view of the restrictions placed on sterling for use in foreign travel at about that time.

Arrangements also were made in order that Fuchs might establish contact with his intermediary in case the other arrangements broke down by going to a particular address at 166 Kew Road in Richmond, Surrey, England. At this point Fuchs was to throw a copy of the periodical "Men Only" over the wall of a house. On the tenth page of this periodical Fuchs was to write instructions for the next meeting. Fuchs was then to go to another point and to make a chalk mark on a wall. Fuchs utilized this method of contact on only one occasion which was merely for the purpose of testing the arrangement and he did not place any instruction on the tenth page of the periodical. His contact at a later meeting informed Fuchs that the proposed method of establishing contact had worked.

[

**This section was redacted.**

]

Fuchs said that he finally stopped attending meetings with his contact and that no attempt was made to again activate him in Soviet espionage. He also said that his contact may have known that he was dissatisfied because he missed so many meetings and also had not been furnishing all the information which was requested.

Fuchs furnished the following description of his last espionage contact in England:

Name	Not known
Age	About 30 (?)
Height	5'6" or 7"
Weight	160 to 170 pounds
Eyes	No recollection
Build	Stocky
Hair	Dark blond, combed back and believed parted

Features	Fairly round face
Nose	Short nose
Lips	Neither thin nor thick
Glasses	No
Teeth	No recollection
Nationality	Fuchs said he could have been a Russian, but he is not sure of this
Accent	Had slight accent. Fuchs not able to identify
Occupation	Does not know
Habits	Drank beer but did not smoke
Personality	Friendly, but somewhat reserved
Scientific background	None
Dress	Well dressed

#### FUCHS' VISIT TO USA IN 1947

Fuchs advised that during November, 1947, he traveled to the United States by plane, arriving in New York City. He stayed a day or two in New York City at a hotel, the name of which he did not recall, but which was in upper Manhattan, just off Broadway, and he believed that it was on a street two or three blocks above 111<sup>th</sup> Street. He recalled 111th Street in view of the fact that he remembered that Mrs. H. W. B. Skinner was residing in an apartment on that street.

Fuchs then went to Washington, D.C., where he attended a declassification conference in company with other British scientists. He said that this conference lasted three or four days, and he saw there a number of American scientists with whom he had worked at Los Alamos. He said that following this conference, he traveled back to New York City and then went to Ithaca, New York. At Ithaca he visited Cornell University, where he talked to Dr. Bethe, a Dr. Wilson, Phillip Morrison, and Richard P. Feynman. His conversations with those individuals were in regards to work being done by them in nuclear studies at Cornell.

Fuchs then traveled to Rochester, New York, where he was in contact with Robert Marshak whom he had known at Los Alamos. He said that he arrived in Rochester in the late afternoon, and recalls being shown a cyclotron by Dr. Marshak, Fuchs then went to Chicago, there he spent two days at the Argonne National Laboratory, and he recalls being in contact with Dr. Zinn there. Fuchs said that specific permission had been obtained for a

visit to the Argonne National Laboratories, and his access to information there was limited to some extent. While in Chicago, Fuchs said that he saw Mrs. Edward Teller, but does not believe that he saw Edward Teller who had just left Chicago. He said that on one evening, Mrs. Teller invited some people in to see him, but he does not recall the names. He does recall seeing Dr. and Mrs. Ronald Wilfred Jurney while in Chicago.

After leaving Chicago he went to Schenectady, New York, where he spent one or two days at the General Electric Plant. He said that he conferred with a number of persons, including Dr. Placzek and Mr. Felloer. He said that he was shown the betatron and the synchrotron. Fuchs said that he had several informal discussions there and gave a short, informal lecture on certain work being done at Harwell.

Fuchs then traveled to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he spent three days with his sister, Kristel Heineman. He does not recall discussing with her anything concerning his contact, "Raymond," who may have been known to her by the name of "Joseph" or "Jack." He said that during the time he was there his sister may have entertained once or twice in his honor, but he does not recall this with any certainty. He believes that Robert Heineman was present at this time. Fuchs also went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the time he was in Cambridge, at which time there was some discussion on experiments with regard to prospecting for oil with neutrons. He recalls seeing Dr. Weisskopf there and also saw Martin Deutsch. He then traveled back to New York City and caught a plane back to London, England.

#### CLOSE ACQUAINTANCES AND ASSOCIATES OF FUCHS IN THE USA

Fuchs was questioned regarding certain close acquaintances and associates in the United States, and while he had expressed initially a reluctance to furnish information regarding such persons, he did give certain information regarding these persons. He specifically stated that none of following people were in any way involved in his espionage activities while he was in the United States.

1. Hans A. Bethe

Fuchs said that Dr. Bethe had been the head of the Theoretical Division at Los Alamos, and he had worked under him. He said that he visited Dr. Bethe in June, 1946, and in November, 1947, at Cornell University.

2. Earl Paley Cohen

Fuchs said that he had known Dr. Cohen during the period that Fuchs was attached to the British Mission in New York City. Fuchs also said that when he was in the United States in November, 1947, he saw Dr. Cohen at a restaurant in New York City. Fuchs said that he left his hat in the restaurant



and later requested Cohen pick up the hat and return it to the home of Mrs. [?] Skinner, West 111<sup>th</sup> Street, in New York City. Fuchs said that this incident did not have anything to do with his espionage activities.

3. Richard Phillips Feynman

Fuchs said that he knew Mr. Feynman at Los Alamos, and also saw him in November, 1947, at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He did not know of any espionage or Communist activities on the part of Mr. Feynman.

4. Victor Weisskopf

Fuchs said that he knew Weisskopf at Los Alamos, and also saw him in 1947, when Fuchs visited MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Weisskopf.

5. Martin Deutsch

Fuchs said that he knew Deutsch at Los Alamos, and also saw him in November, 1947, at MIT. He said that Deutsch may also have visited Kristel Heineman's home in Cambridge during that time. Fuchs also knew Susie Deutsch, the wife of Martin Deutsch. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Mr. or Mrs. Deutsch.

6. Hanson O. Benedict

Fuchs had known Benedict during the period he was in New York City attached to the British Mission there. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of Benedict.

7. Toney Milton Boyle Skyrme

Fuchs knew Skyrme when they were both attached to the British Mission during 1944 in New York City. Fuchs said that he knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Skyrme.

8. Evelyn Jones Kline

Fuchs said that he had known Evelyn Kline at Los Alamos, and that he also had dated her on a few occasions. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on her part.

9. Christopher Frank Kearton

Fuchs said that he had known Kearton when they were both attached to the British Mission, and at one time Kearton had been in charge of the Mission. He did not know of any espionage or Communist activities on the part of Kearton.

10. Professor Albert Einstein

Fuchs said that he never met Professor Einstein. He said that he knew of no activity on the part of Einstein in his behalf. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Einstein.

11. J. Robert Oppenheimer

Fuchs knew Oppenheimer during the time that Oppenheimer was one of the leading officials at Los Alamos. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Oppenheimer.

12. Dr. George Placzek

Fuchs knew Dr. Placzek at Los Alamos, and also saw him in November, 1947, at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, New York. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Placzek.

13. Dr. Robert E. Marshak

Fuchs became acquainted with Dr. Marshak at Los Alamos, and in November, 1947, visited Dr. Marshak in the Physics Department at the University of Rochester. He did not know of any activities on the part of Marshak concerning Communist or espionage matters.

14. Robert Brode

Fuchs said that he had known Dr. Brode at Los Alamos, and was quite friendly with him. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of this individual.

15. Dr. Edward Teller

Fuchs said that he became acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. Edward Teller at Los Alamos, and was very friendly with both of them. He said that he also saw Mrs. Teller in Chicago in November, 1947. Fuchs stated that he knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of either Dr. Teller or Mrs. Teller.

16. Otto Froisch [sic]

Fuchs said that Mr. Froisch [sic] was one of his better friends at Los Alamos, where Froisch [sic] was also a part of the British Mission. He did not know of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of this individual.

17. Professor Rudolph E. Peierls

Fuchs said that he had worked with Professor Peierls at Birmingham, England, and had then come to the United States in December, 1943, as an assistant to Professor Peierls. He later worked under Peierls at Los Alamos, and has also seen quite a lot of Peierls since Fuchs returned to England. He knew of no Communist or espionage activities on the part of Peierls.

18. Ronald Wilfred Gurney

Fuchs said that he became acquainted with Mr. Ronald Gurney and his wife, Natalie, in Bristol, England, in about 1933, and was closely acquainted with them until at least 1937. He said that he also met the Gurneys in Chicago, Illinois, in November of 1947. He said that consideration had been given for the employment of Dr. Gurney at Harwell, England, on the Atomic Energy Research Plant there. [ ***This section was blacked out.***

] Gurney and his wife had both belonged to the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Bristol during the 1930's. Fuchs himself had attended meetings of this organization, and knew that Mrs. Gurney was particularly active in the organization. Fuchs regards the Society for Cultural Relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a Communist front organization.